

Craven County Sheriff Facts/Information

Qualifications/Requirements

- Candidate must be 21 years of age
- Candidate must be a qualified voter and reside in the county in which they are chosen.
- Candidate must file a Notice of Candidacy and pay a filing fee at a designated time
- Candidate must not have been convicted of a felony in this State, the United States, or any other state, whether or not that person has been restored to the rights of citizenship or granted an expunction. This subdivision shall not include an unconditional pardon of innocence.
- Candidate must provide a statement of disclosure prepared by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission at the time of filing the notice of candidacy.
- Candidate shall not engage in the practice of law or serve as a member of the General Assembly while serving as sheriff
- Candidate before entering upon the duties of the office, shall take and subscribe to an oath of the office.
- Must take office the first Monday of December of the year elected.

Current Method of Selecting Members

- 4-year terms
- Sheriff is elected on a partisan basis in the county who shall be nominated and elected in each even-numbered year (Primary/General)
- All the qualified voters of the county shall nominate and elect the Sheriff.
- Results shall be determined by the plurality method pursuant to the provisions of N.C.G.S. §163-292
- Sheriff candidate receiving the majority of votes by qualified voters of the county shall be declared the nominee of that party and name shall appear of the ballot for the general election, as provided by law.

Filling Vacancies

- If a vacancy occurs the chief deputy sheriff, or if there is no chief deputy, then the senior deputy in years of service, shall perform all the duties of the sheriff until the board of county commissioners appoint some person to fill the unexpired term.

Chapter 162 Sheriff

Article 1. The Office.

§ 162-1. Election and term of office.

In each county a sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office for four years. (Const., art. 4, s. 24; Rev., s. 2808; C.S., s. 3925.)

§ 162-2. Disqualifications for the office.

(a) No person shall be eligible for the office of sheriff if any of the following apply:

- (1) The person is not of the age of 21 years.
- (2) The person has been convicted of a felony in this State, the United States, or any other state, whether or not that person has been restored to the rights of citizenship or granted an expunction. This subdivision shall not include an unconditional pardon of innocence.
- (3) The person is not a qualified voter in the county in which the candidate is chosen.

(b) Notwithstanding Article 5 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes, any person filing a notice of candidacy, or any appointee selected to fill a vacancy, to the office of sheriff shall provide a statement of disclosure prepared by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission in accordance with Article 3 of Chapter 17E of the General Statutes.

(c) No person shall engage in the practice of law or serve as a member of the General Assembly while serving as sheriff."

(1777, c. 118, ss. 2, 4, P.R.; 1806, c. 699, s. 2, P.R.; 1829, c. 5, s. 6; 1830, c. 25, ss. 2, 3; R.C., c. 105, ss. 5, 6, 7; Code, ss. 2067, 2068, 2069; Rev., s. 2809; C.S., s. 3926; 1971, c. 1231, s. 1; 1983, c. 670, s. 1; s. 2021-107, s. 1)

§ 162-3. Sheriff may resign.

Every sheriff may vacate his office by resigning the same to the board of county commissioners of his county; and thereupon the board may proceed to elect another sheriff. (1777, c. 118, s. 1, P.R.; 1808, c. 752, P.R.; R.C., c. 105, s. 15; Code, s. 2077; Rev., s. 2810; C.S., s. 3927.)

§ 162-5. Vacancy filled; duties performed by coroner or chief deputy.

(a) If any vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff, the coroner of the county shall execute all process directed to the sheriff until the first meeting of the board of county commissioners next succeeding such vacancy, when the board of county commissioners shall appoint a sheriff to supply the vacancy for the residue of the term, who shall possess the same qualifications, enter into the same bond, and be subject to removal, as the sheriff regularly elected.

(b) If the board of county commissioners should fail to fill such vacancy, the coroner shall continue to discharge the duties of sheriff until it shall be filled. In those counties where the office of coroner has been abolished, the chief deputy sheriff, or if there is no chief deputy, then the senior deputy in years of service, shall perform all the duties of the sheriff until the board of county commissioners appoint some person to fill the unexpired term. In all counties the regular deputy sheriffs shall, during the interim of the vacancy, continue to perform their duties with full authority.

(c) The board of county commissioners shall not make any appointment under this section without first being presented with a valid disclosure statement of no felony convictions or expungements, issued within 90 days prior to the appointment, prepared by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 17E of the General Statutes with respect to the individual being appointed. (1829, c. 5, s. 8; R.S., c. 109, s. 11; R.C., c. 105, s. 11; Code, s. 2071; Rev., s. 2811; C.S., s. 3929; 1973, c. 74; 1983, c. 670, s. 2; s. 2021-107, s. 1.)

Article 2.
Sheriff's Bond.

§ 162-8. Bond required.

The sheriff shall furnish a bond payable to the State of North Carolina for the due execution and return of process, the payment of fees and moneys collected, and the faithful execution of his office as sheriff, which shall be conditioned as follows:

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas the above bounden _____ is elected and appointed sheriff of _____ County; if therefore, he shall well and truly execute and due return make of all process and precepts to him directed, and pay and satisfy all fees and sums of money by him received or levied by virtue of any process into the proper office into which the same, by the tenor thereof, ought to be paid, or to the person to whom the same shall be due, his executors, administrators, attorneys, or agents; and in all other things well and truly and faithfully execute the said office of sheriff during his continuance therein, then above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

The amount of the bond shall be determined by the board of county commissioners, but shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). (1777, c. 118, s. 1, P.R.; 1823, c. 1223, P.R.; R.C., c. 105, s. 13; 1879, c. 109; Code, s. 2073; 1895, c. 270, ss. 1, 2; 1899, c. 54, s. 52; c. 207, s. 2; 1903, c. 12; Rev., s. 298; C.S., s. 3930; 1943, c. 543; 1983, c. 670, s. 4.)

§ 162-9. County commissioners to take and approve bonds.

The board of county commissioners in every county shall take and approve the official bond of the sheriffs, which they shall cause to be registered and the original deposited with the clerk of superior court for safekeeping. The bond shall be taken on the first Monday of December next after the election. (1806, c. 699, s. 2, P.R.; 1830, c. 5, s. 5; R.C., c. 105, s. 6; 1868, c. 20, s. 32; 1876-7, c. 276, s. 5; Code, ss. 2066, 2068; Rev., s. 2812; C.S., s. 3931; 1983, c. 670, s. 5.)

§ 162-10. Duty of commissioners when bond insufficient.

Whenever the board of county commissioners finds that the sheriff has been unable to provide the bond prescribed by the board, the board shall give written notice to the sheriff to appear before the board within 10 days and provide a sufficient bond. If the sheriff fails to appear or provide a sufficient bond, the sheriff shall forfeit his office, and the commissioners shall elect a suitable person in the county as sheriff for the unexpired term, pursuant to G.S. 162-5 or G.S. 162-5.1, as appropriate. (1879, c. 109, s. 2; Code, s. 2074; Rev., s. 2813; C.S., s. 3932; 1983, c. 670, s. 6.)

§ 162-12. Liability of sureties.

The sureties to a sheriff's bond shall be liable for all fines and amercements imposed on him, in the same manner as they are liable for other defaults in his official duty. (1829, c. 33; R.C., c. 105, s. 14; Code, s. 2076; Rev., s. 2815; C.S., s. 3934.)

Article 3.
Duties of Sheriff.

§ 162-13. To receipt for process.

Every sheriff or coroner shall, when requested, give his receipt for all original and mesne process placed in his hands for execution, to the party suing out the same, his agent or attorney; and such receipt shall be admissible as evidence of the facts therein stated, against such officer and his sureties, in any suit between the party taking the receipt and such officer and his sureties. (1848, c. 97; R.C., c. 105, s. 18; Code, s. 2081; Rev., s. 2816; C.S., s. 3935; 1995, c. 379, s. 14(d).)

§ 162-14. Duty to execute process.

Every sheriff, by himself or his lawful deputies, shall execute and make do return of all writs and other process to him legally issued and directed, within his county or upon any river, bay or creek adjoining thereto, or in any other place where he may lawfully execute the same. (1777, c. 218, s. 5, P.R.; 1821, c. 1110, P.R.; R.C., c. 105, s. 17; 1874, c. 33; Code, s. 2079; 1899, c. 25; Rev., s. 2817; C.S., s. 3936; 1973, c. 108, s. 98; 1983, c. 670, s. 8.)

§ 162-15. Imposition of penalty; procedure.

In any case in which a person aggrieved seeks the imposition of penalties against a sheriff for failure or neglect to perform any duty of office or for any default in office as provided in G.S. 162-12, he may proceed by motion in the cause, supported by an affidavit, in a pending action. Upon the filing of a motion in the cause the clerk shall deliver a copy of the motion and affidavit and an order to show cause to the sheriff. (1871-2, c. 74, s. 4; Code, s. 446; Rev., s. 2818; C.S., s. 3937; 1983, c. 670, s. 9.)

§ 162-16. Execute summons, order or judgment.

Whenever the sheriff may be required to serve or execute any summons, order or judgment, or to do any other act, he shall be bound to do so in like manner as upon process issued to him, and shall be equally liable in all respects for neglect of duty; and if the sheriff be a party, the coroner shall be bound to perform the service, as he is now bound to execute process where the sheriff is a party; and this Chapter relating to sheriffs shall apply to coroners when the sheriff is a party. Sheriffs and coroners may return process by mail. Their liabilities in respect to the execution of process shall be as prescribed by law.

In those counties where the office of coroner has been abolished, or is vacant, and in which process is required to be served or executed on the sheriff, the authority to serve or execute such process shall be vested in the clerk of court; however, the clerk of court is hereby empowered to designate and direct by appropriate order some person to act in his stead to serve or execute the same. (C.C.P., s. 354; Code, s. 598; Rev., s. 2819; C.S., s. 3938; 1971, c. 653, s. 1.)

§ 162-17. Duties of outgoing sheriff for unexecuted process.

It shall be the duty of any sheriff who shall have received a precept and shall go out of office before the return day thereof, without having executed the same, to deliver same to the succeeding sheriff with sufficient time allowed for it to be executed by him. (R.C., c. 105, s. 25; Code, s. 2088; Rev., s. 2820; C.S., s. 3939; 1983, c. 670, s. 10.)

§ 162-18. Payment of money collected on execution.

In all cases where a sheriff has collected money upon an execution placed in his hands, if there be no bona fide contest over the application thereof, he shall immediately pay the same to the plaintiff, or into the office of the clerk of the court from which the execution issued. (Code, s. 2080; Rev., s. 2821; C.S., s. 3940; 1983, c. 670, s. 11.)

§ 162-22. Custody of jail.

The sheriff shall have the care and custody of the jail in his county; and shall be, or appoint, the keeper thereof.

No law-enforcement officer or jailer who shall have the care and custody of any jail shall receive any portion of any jail fee or charge paid by or for any person confined in such jail, nor shall the compensation or remuneration of such officer be affected to any extent by the costs of goods or services furnished to any person confined in such jail. (R.C., c. 105, s. 22; Code, s. 2085; Rev., s. 2824; C.S., s. 3944; 1967, c. 581, s. 3; 1969, c. 1090; 1983, c. 670, s. 14.)

§ 162-23. Prevent entering jail for lynching; county liable.

When the sheriff of any county has good reason to believe that the jail of his county is in danger of being broken or entered for the purpose of killing or injuring a prisoner placed by the law in his custody, it shall be his duty at once to call on the commissioners of the county, or some one of them, for a sufficient guard for the jail, and in such case, if the commissioner or commissioners fail to authorize the employment of necessary guards to protect the jail, and by reason of such failure the jail is entered and a prisoner killed, the county in whose jail the prisoner is confined shall be responsible in damages, to be recovered by the personal representatives of the prisoner thus killed, by action begun and prosecuted before the superior court of any county in this State. (1893, c. 461, s. 7; Rev., s. 2825; C.S., s. 3945.)

§ 162-24. Delegation of official duties.

The sheriff may not delegate to another person the final responsibility for discharging his official duties, but he may appoint a deputy or employ others to assist him in performing his official duties. (23 Hen. VI, c. 10; R.C., c. 105, s. 21; Code, s. 2084; Rev., s. 2828; C.S., s. 3946; 1983, c. 670, s. 15.)

§ 162-25. Obligations taken by sheriff payable to himself.

The sheriff or his deputy shall take no obligation of or from any person in his custody for or concerning any matter or thing relating to his office otherwise payable than to himself as sheriff and dischargeable upon the prisoner's appearance and rendering himself at the day and place required in the writ (whereupon he was or shall be taken or arrested), and his sureties discharging themselves therefrom as special bail of such prisoner or such person keeping within the limits and rules of any prison; and every other obligation taken by any sheriff in any other manner or form, by color of his office, shall be void, except in any special case and other obligation shall be, by law, particularly and expressly directed; and no sheriff shall demand, exact, take or receive any greater fee or reward whatsoever, nor shall have any allowance, reward or satisfaction from the public, for any service by him done, other than such sum as the court shall allow for ex officio services and the allowance given and provided by law. (1777, c. 118, s. 8, P.R.; R.C., c. 105, s. 19; Code, s. 2082; Rev., s. 2829; C.S., s. 3947.)

§ 162-26. Sheriff may establish volunteer school safety resource officer program.

(a) The sheriff may establish a volunteer school safety resource officer program to provide nonsalaried special deputies to serve as school safety resource officers in public schools. To be a volunteer in the program, a person must have prior experience as either (i) a sworn law enforcement officer or (ii) a military police officer with a minimum of two years' service. If a person with experience as a military police officer is no longer in the armed services, the person must also have an honorable discharge. A program volunteer must receive training on research into the social and cognitive development of elementary, middle, and high school children and must also meet the selection standards and any additional criteria established by the sheriff.

(b) Each volunteer shall report to the sheriff and shall work under the direction and supervision of the sheriff or the sheriff's designee when carrying out the volunteer's duties as a school safety resource officer. No volunteer may be assigned to a school as a school safety resource officer until the volunteer has updated or renewed the volunteer's law enforcement training and has been certified by the North Carolina Sheriff's Education and Training Standards Commission as meeting the educational and firearms proficiency standards required of persons serving as special deputy sheriffs. A volunteer is not required to meet the physical standards required by the North Carolina Sheriff's Education and Training Standards Commission but must have a standard medical exam to ensure the volunteer is in good health. A person selected by the sheriff to serve as a volunteer under this section shall have the power of arrest while performing official duties as a volunteer school safety resource officer.

(c) The sheriff may enter into an agreement with the local board of education to provide volunteer school safety resource officers who meet both the criteria established by this section and the selection and training requirements set by the sheriff of the county for the schools. The sheriff shall be responsible for the assignment of any volunteer school safety resource officer assigned to a public school and for the supervision of the officer.

(d) There shall be no liability on the part of and no cause of action shall arise against a volunteer school safety resource officer, the Sheriff or employees of the sheriff supervising a volunteer school safety officer, or the public school system or its employees for any good-faith action taken by them in the performance of their duties with regard to the volunteer school safety resource officer program established pursuant to this section. (2013-360, s. 8.45(e).)

Chapter 163

Subchapter V. Nomination of Candidates

§ 163-106. Notices of candidacy; pledge; with whom filed; date for filing.

a) Notice and Pledge. - No one shall be voted for in a primary election without having filed a notice of candidacy with the appropriate board of elections, State or county, as required by this section and G.S. 163-106.1, 163-106.2, 163-106.3, 163-106.5, and 163-106.6. To this end every candidate for selection as the nominee of a political party shall file with and place in the possession of the board of elections specified in G.S. 163-106.2, a notice and pledge in the following form:

Date _____

I hereby file notice as a candidate for nomination as _____ in the _____ party primary election to be held on _____, _____ I affiliate with the _____ party, (and I certify that I am now registered on the registration records of the precinct in which I reside as an affiliate of the _____ party.)

I pledge that if I am defeated in the primary, I will not run for the same office as a write-in candidate in the next general election.

Signed _____
(Name of Candidate)

Witness:

(Title of witness)

Each candidate shall sign the notice of candidacy in the presence of the chairman or secretary of the board of elections, State or county, with which the candidate files. In the alternative, a candidate may have the candidate's signature on the notice of candidacy acknowledged and certified to by an officer authorized to take acknowledgments and administer oaths, in which case the candidate may mail or deliver by commercial courier service the candidate's notice of candidacy to the appropriate board of elections.

(b) [Name of Candidate. -] In signing the notice of candidacy, the candidate shall use only that candidate's legal name and may use any nickname by which he is commonly known. A candidate may also, in lieu of that candidate's legal first name and legal middle initial or middle name (if any) sign a nickname, provided that the candidate appends to the notice of candidacy an affidavit that the candidate has been commonly known by that nickname for at least five years prior to the date of making the affidavit. The candidate shall also include with the affidavit the way that candidate's name (as permitted by law) should be listed on the ballot if another candidate with the same last name files a notice of candidacy for that office.

(c) [Agent's Signature Invalid. -] A notice of candidacy signed by an agent or any person other than the candidate shall be invalid.

(d) [Forms Provided by State Board. -] Prior to the date on which candidates may commence filing, the State Board of Elections shall print and furnish, at State expense, to each county board of elections a sufficient number of the notice of candidacy forms prescribed by this subsection for use by candidates required to file with county boards of elections.

(e) Except for candidates to the office of sheriff as provided in subsection (f) of this section, at the same time the candidate files notice of candidacy under this section and G.S. 163-106.1, 163-106.2, 163-106.3, 163-106.5, and 163-106.6, the candidate shall file with the same office a statement answering the following question: "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" The State Board of Elections shall adapt the notice of candidacy form to include the statement required by this subsection. The form shall make clear that a felony conviction need not be disclosed if the conviction was dismissed as a result of reversal on appeal or resulted in a pardon of innocence or expungement. The form shall require a candidate who answers "yes" to the question to provide the name of the offense, the date of conviction, the date of the restoration of citizenship rights, and the county and state of conviction. The form shall require the candidate to swear or affirm that the statements on the form are true, correct, and complete to the best of the candidate's knowledge or belief. The form shall be available as a public record in the office of the board of elections where the candidate files notice of candidacy and shall contain an explanation that a prior felony conviction does not preclude holding elective office if the candidate's rights of citizenship have been restored. This subsection shall also apply to individuals who become candidates for election by the people under G.S. 163-114, 163-122, 163-123, 163-98, 115C-37, 130A-50, Article 24 of this Chapter, or any other statute or local act. Those individuals shall complete the question at the time the documents are filed initiating their candidacy. The State Board of Elections shall adapt those documents to include the statement required by this subsection. If an individual does not complete the statement required by this subsection, the board of elections accepting the filing shall notify the individual of the omission, and the individual shall have 48 hours after notice to complete the statement. If the individual does not complete the statement at the time of filing or within 48 hours after the notice, the individual's filing is not complete, the individual's name shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate, and votes for that individual shall not be counted. It is a Class I felony to complete the form knowing that information as to felony conviction or restoration of citizenship is untrue. This subsection shall not apply to candidates required by G.S. 138A-22(f) to file Statements of Economic Interest.

(f) **Every candidate to the office of sheriff**, at the time of filing the notice of candidacy, shall file a valid disclosure statement prepared in accordance with G.S. 17E-20 verifying that the candidate has no prior felony convictions or expungements of felony convictions. If a candidate does not file such valid disclosure statement required by this subsection, that candidate's filing is not complete, the candidate's name shall not appear on the ballot as a candidate, and votes for that candidate shall not be counted in accordance with Section 2 of Article VII of the North Carolina Constitution. (1915, c. 101, ss. 6, 15; 1917, c. 218; C.S., ss. 6022, 6035; 1921, c. 217; 1923, c. 111, s. 13; C.S., s. 6055(a); 1927, c. 260, s. 19; 1929, c. 26, s. 1; 1933, c. 165, s. 12; 1937, c. 364; 1947, c. 505, s. 7; 1949, c. 672, s. 4; c. 932; 1951, c. 1009, s. 3; 1955, c. 755; c. 871, s. 1; 1959, c. 1203, s. 4; 1965, c. 262; 1967, c. 775, s. 1; c. 1063, s. 2; 1969, c. 44, s. 83; c. 1190, s. 56; 1971, cc. 189, 675, 798; 1973, c. 47, s. 2; c. 793, s. 36; c. 862; 1975, c. 844, s. 2; 1977, c. 265, ss. 4, 5; c. 408, s. 2; c. 661, ss. 2, 3; 1979, c. 24; c. 411, s. 5; 1981, c. 32, ss. 1, 2; 1983, c. 330, s. 1; 1985, c. 472, s. 2; c. 558, s. 1; c. 759, s. 6; 1985 (Reg. Sess., 1986), c. 957, s. 1; 1987, c. 509, s. 13; c. 738, s. 124; 1987 (Reg. Sess., 1988), c. 1028, s. 1; 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 762, s. 31; 1995, c. 243, s. 1; 1996, 2nd Ex. Sess., c. 9, s. 8; 1999-456, s. 59; 2001-403, s. 3; 2001-466, s. 5.1(a); 2002-158, ss. 8, 9; 2002-159, s. 55(a); 2006-155, s. 2; 2007-369, s. 1; 2009-47, s. 1; 2013-381, s. 21.1; 2014-111, s. 1(a); 2016-125, 4th Ex. Sess., s. 21(a); 2017-3, s. 5; 2017-6, s. 3; 2018-146, s. 3.1(a), (b); 2021-107, s. 1.)

Article 13
Chapter 143B

§ 143B-974. Criminal record checks for sheriffs.

(a) The Department of Public Safety may provide to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission a criminal history from the State and National Repositories of Criminal Histories for any person filing a notice of candidacy, or any potential appointee to fill a vacancy, to the office of sheriff. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards

Commission shall provide to the Department of Public Safety, along with the request, the fingerprints of the person filing a notice of candidacy, or any potential appointee to fill a vacancy, to the office of sheriff; a form signed by the individual consenting to the criminal record check and use of fingerprints and other identifying information required by the State and National Repositories; and any additional information required by the Department of Public Safety. The fingerprints of the individual shall be forwarded to the State Bureau of Investigation for a search of the State's criminal history record file, and the State Bureau of Investigation shall forward a set of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check.

(b) The criminal history report shall be provided to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission, who shall keep all information obtained pursuant to this section confidential to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. A criminal history report obtained as provided in this section is not a public record under Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. (2021-107, s. 1.)

CRAVEN COUNTY SHERIFF ELECTED HISTORY

This is true to the best of our knowledge at the time created. If any corrections, please contact Craven Co Board of Elections

Last Name	First	Middle	Notes	Start date	Month	End Date	Month	Reference	Notes	service
William	Wilson			1738	March	- 1741	June	1		3.3 yrs
Roberts	George			1741	June	- 1741	December	2,3		6 mths
Hannis	Joseph			1741	December	- 1743	before June	4		2.6 yrs
Mackelwean	James			1743	before June	- 1745	June	5		2.2 yrs
Powell	John			1745	June	- 1745?	December	6		6 mths
Bryan	John			1745	December	- 1749	April	7		3.4 yrs
Lane	Walter			1749	April	- 1751	June	8		2.2 yrs
Rew	Southy			1751	June	- 1754	February	9	died Nov 1753	2.5 yrs
Davis	James			1754	February	- 1755	May	10		1.3 yrs
Carruthers	Joseph			1755	May	- 1761	April	11		6.11 yrs
Cogdell	Richard			1761	April	- 1765	July	12		4.3 yrs
Blackledge	Richard			1765	July	- 1768	September	13		3.2 yrs
Bryan	William			1768	September	- 1774	June	14		5.9 yrs
Bryan	John			1774	June	- 1780	June	15		6.0 yrs
Bryan	John	Council		1780	June	- 1793	September	16,17		13.3 yrs
Henry	William			1793	September	- 1797	June	18		3.9 yrs
West	John			1797	June	- 1799	June	19		2.0 yrs
Harris	Stephen			1799	June	- 1802	June	20		2.0 yrs
Williams	Charles			1802	June	- 1807	June	21	resigned	5.0 yrs
West	John	S.		1807	June	- 1809	March	22	resigned	1.9 yrs
Jones	Reuben	Parker		1809	March	- 1815	June	23		6.3 yrs
Daves	Thomas	H.		1815	June	- 1824	May	24		8.11 yrs
Cole	James	C		1824	May	- 1825	May	25,26		1.0 yr
Clark	Elijah			1825	May	- 1830		27		≈ 5.0 yrs
Popular election of Sheriffs begins										
Cole	James	C.		1830		- 1832	February	28	resigned	≈2.0 yrs
Pasteur	Thomas	Jefferson	appointed	1832	February	- 1834				≈ 2.6 yrs
Dawson	John	B		1834	August	- 1846?				≈ 12 yrs
Prentiss	Francis	J.		1846?	August	- 1848				≈ 2.0 yrs
Chadwick	Samuel	W		1848	August	- 1854				≈ 6.0 yrs
Jackson	Norman			1854	August	- 1857			resigned	≈ 3.0 yrs
Latham	Alexander	C.		1857		- 1865				≈ 11.0 yrs
Harper	F.	M		1865	November	- 1867				≈11.9 yrs
Fleming	James	E.	appointed	1867	August	- 1868				≈9 mths
Dennison	A	R		1868	May	- 1870?				≈ 2.0 yrs
Hubbs	Orlando			1870?		- 1880				≈ 10.0 yrs
Hahn	Mayer			1880		- 1886				≈ 6.0 yrs
Stimson	Daniel			1886		- 1888				≈ 2.0 yrs
Stimson	Daniel		acting	1889	January	- 1889	April			3 mths
Lane	William	B	appointed	1889	February	- 1896	December			7.10 yrs
Hahn	Joseph	L		1896	December	- 1899	September		resigned	2.9 yrs
Kinsey	Joseph			1899	September	- 1901	March		resigned	1.6 yrs
Biddle	James	W	appointed	1901	March	- 1912		29		≈ 11.0 yrs
Lane	Richard	B		1912	December	- 1921		30		≈ 9.0 yrs
Williams	James			1921		- 1924		31		≈ 3.0 yrs
Lane	Richard	B		1924		- 1946?		32		≈ 22.0 yrs
Berry	Charlie	B		1946		- 1974	November	33		≈ 28.0 yrs
Edwards	Bruce			1974	November	- 1978	November	37		4.0 yrs

Bland	Calton "Pete" Windley	1978	November	-	1994	November	34, 35	11.0 yrs
Monette	Jerry	1994	November	-	2018	November	36	24.0 yrs
Hughes	Fred	"Chip"	2018	November	-	Present	38	

References: Note: 1-36 compiled by Victor T. Jones, Jr.; 37- by Craven County Board of Elections

1 On March 6, 1738, the Executive Council met and "Order'd that pursuant to the late Law appointing Sheriffs instead of a Provost Marshal, Commissions issue for executing the Office of Sheriff." Cain, Records of the Executive Council, 173517 54, 88.

2 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , II:142; The court session is dated June 1741, but could be March 1741, as there are no minutes between December 1740 and June 1741, and there appear to be two June 1741 sessions. Roberts was appointed at the first June session, which is probably the March session.

3 "At a Court of Common Pleas began & held ...15th of Decr. Anno Dom. 1741...The Will of George Roberts Esqr. Was proved in open Court...", Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , II:147.

4 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , II:148

5 "At a Court of Quarter Sessions began ...21 day of June anno dom. 1743...Whereas an Information was made to the Grand Inquest by James MACELWEAN Esqr. Sheriff that the County Gaole is Insufficient there upon they present the County." Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , III:28

6 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , III:65

7 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , III:77

8 There appears to be a gap in the Court Minutes between December 1748 and September 1749, at which time John Bryan was replaced by Walter Lane as Sheriff. According to the minutes of the Executive Council, Walter Lane was appointed Sheriff on April 3, 1749, Cain, Records of the Executive Council, 1735-1754 , 229-230.

9 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , IV:15

10 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , IV:53, "James DAVIS Esqr. Produced a Comission from Mathew ROWAN Esqr President Appointing him High Sheriff of the County of Craven in the Room of Southy REW Esqr. Decd..."

11 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , IV:72

12 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , V:85

13 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , VI:32

14 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , VI:95

15 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , VII:82

16 Haun, Craven County Court Minutes , VIII:18

17 Bryan tried to resign in December 1792. William Henry was selected to replace Bryan, but failed to appear in Court to give his bond, at which time Edward Pasteur was selected by the Justices to fill Bryan's term. The following day, the Justices determined that Bryan could not resign until his term had expired, refused his resignation and cancelled the previous appointment of Pasteur. Craven County Court Minutes, December 1792.

18 Craven County Court Minutes, September 1793. The election of Sheriff by the Justices usually was held in June, but the Justices could not agree, splitting their votes between William Henry and Edward Pasteur. Henry was elected by a vote of 14 to 9 at the September term of court.

19 Craven County Court Minutes, June 1797

20 Craven County Court Minutes, June 1799

21 Craven County Court Minutes, June 1802

22 Craven County Court Minutes, June 1807, the minutes state Charles Williams tendered his resignation, then in the next paragraph erroneously state that Charles Williams was appointed Sheriff. The June 1808 minutes state that John S. West was "reappointed" Sheriff, while a court case in March 1808 refers to Charles Williams as "Late Sheriff."

23 Craven County Court Minutes, March 1809

24 Craven County Court Minutes, June 1815

25 Craven County Court Minutes, May 1824

26 Sentinel, May 15, 1825

27 Sentinel, May 15, 1825, Spectator, August 14, 1830.

28 Sentinel 15 Feb 1832

29 North Carolina Year Books, 1902-1912

30 Craven County Record of Elections, 1878-1950

31 Craven County Record of Elections, 1878-1950

32 Craven County Record of Elections, 1878-1950

33 Craven County Record of Elections, 1878-1950

34 The Gazette, December 31, 1980

35 Sun Journal, November 15, 1994

36 Sun Journal, November 15, 1994

37 Craven County Board of Elections Abstract, November 7, 1978

38 Craven County Board of Elections Abstract, November 6, 2018